THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY AT
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $5 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1854. No. 51.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.

Wholesale Grocers,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,

NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C. } 3 each.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Souter, } *Norfolk.* 2 each.
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.

Sept. 12. 86—.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.
Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE clovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Stone and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING Machine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price.
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide,
Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do.
All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received.
For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

JUST RECEIVED, SALLAD FOR THE SOLITARY. W. L. POMEROY.
Dec. 26, 1853. 19—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
1½ " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 8-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:

100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business " "

Overcoats.

75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge "
75 Mountain Beaver "
34 Flushing "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " " "

Cassimere Pants.

100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.

Boys' Clothing.

We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.

Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.

We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever was in Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have
The very finest Gold and Silver Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razors, Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,
Clocks and Watches,
Pistols and Walking Canes.
Perfumery and Extracts,

Call and see our Jewelry at reduced prices, less per cent than we have heretofore sold.

We are determined to do a large business.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
October 24, 1853. 98—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

KADER BIGGS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
February 1, 1854. 23—1ysw.

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek. W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Red Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Madeira, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State. Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.

The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New-Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c.; Cloth, Leather and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Glove and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention; Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Travelling Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.

A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins," best qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Ink; Mathematical Instructions; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.

All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in any house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.
HENRY D. TURNER,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 25, 1854. 21—

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes*.—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.

It is zettled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.

The subscr.ber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Crickets, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages;
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Casters, Knobs, &c.

We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.

UNDERTAKING—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

NEW BOOKS.—Scotia's Bards, illustrated; Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, by B. J. Lossing, 2 vols., royal, 8vo.; Peruvian Antiquities, by Marano Edward Rivero, translated into English, from the original Spanish, by Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D.; Grates History of Greece, vol. 11.; The Complete Works of S. S. Coleridge, with an introductory essay upon his Philosophical and Theological Opinions, Edited by Professor Shedd, 7 vols., 8 vo.; The Works of Joseph Addison, Edited, with Critical and Explanatory notes, by George W. Greene; The Works of Shakespeare, Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq., S. A.; Health Trip to the Tropics, by N. P. Willis; The Homes of the New World, Impressions of America, by Frederika Bremer; The Behaviour Book, by Miss Sealie; Philosophy of Sir Wm. Hamilton; The Analogy of Ancient Craft Masonry to Natural and Revealed Religion, by Charles Scott, A. M.; Bleak House, by Charles Dickens; Gustavus Lindorme, or, "Lead us not into temptation," by Emilie F. Carlen; The Daughter at School, by Rev. Jno. Todd, D. D.; The Old House by the River; Temperance Tales and Hearth Stone reveries, by T. W. Brown.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, 1853. 9—

ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON-made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.

Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for bridal or other presents.

Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.

Odor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.

Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. These Goods are of the very finest quality.
For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.
Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments*, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries*.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French an English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853, 90—

JOSEPH K. MARRIOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Office up stairs in the building occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith.
Feb. 2, 2854. 23—tf,

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

SMUT IN WHEAT.—400 LBS. BLUE-STONE, THE great preventative of smut in wheat, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUDRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

FACT VS. FICTION.—JUST PUBLISHED, THE OLD BREWERY, and the NEW MISSION AT THE FIVE POINTS, By the Ladies of the Mission. The Publishers take pleasure in inviting the attention of the moral world to this charming production as one of the most remarkable ever offered to the public; and they confidently present it as one of the most touching and impressive volumes which have fallen from the press since the first issue of Mr. Warren's "Diary of a Physician." The papers composing this work are not mere fancy sketches, written for the purpose of a simple commercial speculation, but the written histories of fallen ones who have been missed; of lost ones who have been reclaimed; of Idleness which has been led to Industry; of Drunkenness which has thrown away the Cup; of Poverty which has put on the garb of Comfort; of Despair which has begun again to Hope; of Ignorance which has crept out of Darkness up to Light; and of Sinful Weakness which has thrown off Falsehood, Crime and Shame, and now walks firmly forth in all a Christian's stre gth. The volume overflows with incidents which are real; with pictures drawn, not from fancy, but from life—the whole invested with a freshness which can only come from the vital fount of truth. As a whole the publishers present it as one of the truthfulest mirrors of human weakness, infirmity and suffering, and of the most sublime and self-sacrificing Christian faithfulness and heroism ever offered to the public. For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore,
Raleigh, N. C.
February 8, 1854. 26—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

NOTICE TO CORN GROWERS.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale a peculiar kind of Corn known as the Canada prolific Corn, which excels any grain ever before offered to the Southern Planters, both for beauty and increase. It is a handsome white corn, and produces from three to eight stalks from each grain, each stalk bearing two to three ears of Corn—and the suckers are as prolific as the original stalk, bearing an equal number of ears. I procured a small quantity of this corn through the mail, and planted nine grains in a common sandy garden, that had never received any other manure than from the stable and barn yard, and the result was eighty-six silks and fifty-eight ears! Had not the drought come upon it at the time it did, several other ears would have matured.

I will send packages of one hundred grains each, post-paid, for one dollar, to any one remitting me that sum; and I feel confident no man who invests this small sum for this Corn will regret the experiment. This is not the "Sucker Corn," that shoots at every joint—this species is as late as the common Indian corn and will grow as tall. All orders to be post-paid and addressed to
ANTHONY DAVIS, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir Co., N. C., or Williams & Haywood, T. M. 20 Raleigh.
February 23d, 1854. 28—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gæhle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 60 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.

Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.
Candies assorted per lb. C.....12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.....15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.....20 to 25 do

The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.
JAMES McKIMMON.

JUST RECEIVED AT PROCTERS.—RIBB'D Cotton Drawers.
Double-breasted Merino Under Shirts—a superior article.
20 doz. dress Shirts and Collars. I. PROCTER.
December 1, 1853. 5—

SALMON AND LOBSTER.—3 CASES PUT UP in Jars, hermetically sealed.
1 case Sardines in Jars, hermetically sealed.
All warranted fresh and pure, for sale by JAS. Mc KIMMON.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF SARATOGA WATER. For sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

GARDEN SEED.—We are now in receipt of a large supply of Garden Seed, warranted fresh, to which the attention of Gardeners is invited.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Basin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
October 11, 1853. 96—

GRASS SEED.—Red clover, Herds grass, Blue grass, mixed lawn grass and Lucerne. Just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OUR NEW STOCK!!

E. L. HARDING HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND opened his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, comprising all the new and desirable styles of Fine French Cassimere Pants, Marseilles and Silk Vests, Superior French Cloth Frock and Sack Coats—besides all the medium qualities.

These Goods are made up EXPRESSLY for our own sales, consequently the *Garments are made* in the latest and best style.

We can confidently and safely recommend our goods to wear well, as many can testify who have purchased from us for years past.

Our arrangements are such that we can take measures and have garments made in the best style, and a good 'FIT' guaranteed.

In reference to Dress Shirts, we would call the attention of our customers to our styles. Orders taken, and shirts made to measure, in two weeks time. In fact we are prepared to suit our customers in every respect.

☞ Call at HARDING'S for GOOD GOODS.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

E. L. HARDING—*Opposite Messrs. Evans & Cook*—Manufacturer and Dealer in Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, is now receiving—
Superior black doe skin Pants,
do fancy do do do
do white linen drill do
do do do duck do
do fancy do do do
do black satin D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do do silk do
do fancy do do
do farmer satins do
do white Marseilles D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do figured do do
do black cloth frock Coats,
do do do dress do
do fancy do frock do
do do do sack do
with all the medium qualities.

For bargains in well made Goons, call at HARDING'S.
April 4, 1854. 40—

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—HAVING qualified as Administrator on the estate of Richard Green, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment; and all persons, having claims against the estate, will present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. E. W. OGBURN, Adm'r.
March 8, 1854. 34—3t.

N. B.—The Subscriber will be in SMITHFIELD a part of the week of the next Superior Court of Johnston County, at which time, those indebted to the said estate (in that locality) would do well to avail themselves of that opportunity to pay up, as another such may not be presented.
E. W. OGBURN, Adm'r

For the Standard.

GEN. DOCKERY IN COLUMBUS.

WHITEVILE, N. C., April 6, 1854.

MR. EDITOR:—I write to keep you advised of the progress of Whiggery and Dockery in Columbus.

On the 3d of May, being the day appointed by the General to address the citizens of this county, a small audience, "fit, though few," assembled in the Court Room to hear the redoubtable champion, and were favored with one of his peculiar displays of windy talk and noisy demonstrations.

He commenced his harangue by complaining of "local politicians," and Mr. Bragg's "strikers," whom he had the pleasure of occasionally meeting on his electioneering tour, I imagine; and one would suppose, from the deep *moan* which he set up, that he had received rather rough usage at the hands of some of these *strikers*, as he was pleased to term them, and that in some of the rubs he had accidentally been *hurt*, and was still suffering, and expecting to suffer, under the same and similar stings.

He said that he was in favor of Free Suffrage, and of calling a Convention for the purpose of getting it—that he was for the Conventional mode, because it was the cheapest and most expeditious, and that if a Convention were called, the old, and wise, and experienced men of the State would be brought out and elected to discharge the high and responsible duty of amending and altering the Constitution. That he was opposed to the Legislative mode of getting Free Suffrage, because it was anti-republican, and because the Legislatures were composed of trading, trafficking "*politicians*," "*demagogues*," and "mere boys," who were fond of *spreeing*, so as to unfit themselves for business—that they had no care nor concern for the welfare of the State, and would neglect the interests of their constituency at home—that they were not fit to make laws under the Constitution, much less to alter or amend it, and that "the Democratic party, as a party," was responsible for the defeat of Free Suffrage at the last session of the Legislature.

He next took up the Land *hobby*, and said he was in favor of Distribution, and wanted North Carolina to have her share of the public lands, or their proceeds—that there were thousands and millions of acres belonging to her; that he wanted them to checker North Carolina with railroads, &c. He then went through the regular routine of misrepresentations and deceptive illustrations concerning the squandering of the public lands, and the railroads built in the Western or new States by donations of public lands made by Congress, usually resorted to by Whig leaders. No one would imagine, from what the General said, that the alternate section system of disposing of the public lands, by which the general government loses nothing, had ever been adopted. And after a very labored effort to defend and sustain his untenable positions, with the stale and shallow arguments usually set forth, he concluded by saying that he had finally convinced himself that *he*, the old General, ought to be elected Governor of North Carolina.

But it seems he could not have things entirely his own way. One of those resolute persecutors, for whom he exhibits so little partiality, and whom he calls *strikers*, was again at hand to harass and bedevil him. For, upon the conclusion of the General's windy talk, our young and talented townsman, F. George, Esq., after a modest and pleasing introductory, in which he regretted the inability of Mr. Bragg to be present and answer for himself, made a most effectual *expose* of the sophistry of his "illustrious predecessor," and the hollow professions of Whiggery in general. He followed his opponent through all his tortuous windings, pointed to his glaring inconsistencies, and so completely demolished him on all the issues made, that the General would not reply to his arguments. In his reply, Mr. George examined the reasons assigned by the General for his being in favor of the Conventional mode of altering or amending the Constitution, and showed conclusively that the proposition to call a Convention to alter that instrument had already cost the State as much as Free Suffrage—that it had been made in every Legislature in which Free Suffrage had been proposed by Legislative enactment, and had signally failed as often as made, and then demanded where was the cheapness, the expedition, or even the hope of obtaining Free Suffrage by Convention? He further asked the General if he had not voted for the anti-republican mode of altering the Constitution by Legislative enactment in the Convention of 1835? The General replied he had not. Whereupon Mr. George put the question to him, Did he, or did he not, vote for the Constitution as amended by that Convention, with this anti-republican mode, as he called it in it? The General admitted that he did. Mr. George then showed the inconvenience of the Conventional mode—that when we submit to a Convention, we should be compelled, in order to get such amendments as we desired, to take others that we were opposed to and did not desire—that we could not get the "strawberries and cream, without a dose of arsenic with them;" but the General being a man of great "firmness of purpose and strength of intellect," shut his eyes, and in 1835 swallowed poison and all. He then completely exposed the *game* attempted by the whigs in order to *shirk* the responsibility of defeating Free Suffrage in the last Legislature, and if possible to throw it on the democrats. He showed that while every democrat in the House of Commons voted for the Free Suffrage bill, *twenty-five whigs!* were against it—that while every democrat in the Senate, except speaker Edwards, (27,) sustained it, twenty-two whig Senators voted in favor of every movement that tended to defeat the bill, until it came up on its merits, when six of them voted for the bill, not, as some of them said, because they were in favor of it, but because they knew the Speaker was opposed to it, and wanted to make a tie, so as to get him (the Speaker,) to kill it—thus showing that, while every democrat in the Legislature, but Edwards, favored the bill, forty-seven whigs opposed it. And yet, in the face of all these facts, the General charged the democratic party with the defeat of the bill—a piece of obstinate injustice in admirable keeping with his known character for "firmness of purpose." Notwithstanding the General charged that the Legislature was composed of *mere boys*, trading politicians, and demagogues, the whig party, in the midst of its collected wisdom, called upon this Legislature of *boys, politicians, and demagogues* to restrict this Convention of "potent, grave, and reverend seigniors," and say to them, "thus far shalt thou go, and no farther."

He demonstrated clearly that, if the lands belonged to the States in their united, federal character, then the general government, as the agent of the States, had no authority to distribute among them, for their individual, separate use, a fund derived from property held in their united, federal character, without a special power for that purpose; which power, he clearly showed, was found neither in the deeds of cession nor in the Constitution. For the deed of cession from Virginia, under the articles of confederation, expressly declares the proceeds arising from the lands to be a common fund; and that common fund shall be applied to the use and benefit of the United States in their federal character, according to their usual respective proportion in the general charge and expenditure.

He followed out his argument at considerable length, and with a variety of illustrations; so that, whatever else may be thought about the distribution of the public lands, but few who heard him could doubt its being unconstitutional.

In short, (for I see I have become much more lengthy than I intended,) our young champion administered a most effectual antidote to the noxious heresies propagated by the whig candidate. The latter, I hope, will find at every point where it is not possible for Mr. Bragg to meet him in person, his doctrine submitted to an analysis equally searching and destructive.

In conclusion, I think such thunder as the General expended here on the 3d, will work no change in the steadfast democracy of old Columbus.

Yours, &c.,

A SPECTATOR.

LARGE BRICK-YARD. From the Charlestown City Advertiser we learn that there is a brick-yard in West Cambridge, Mass. owned by a Mr. Hubbell, where all the work is performed by a steam engine —from the grinding of the clay, to the striking of the brick. Last year Mr. H. employed two hundred and thirty hands, and sent 21,000,000 brick to market. The present year the hands are to be increased to two hundred and fifty—a force sufficient to strike 200,000 bricks per day, and there will probably be 30,000,000 made during the season.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN JONES.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Jones county, called to take place at the Court House in Trenton, on Tuesday evening, the 2d inst., to ratify the nomination made by the Democratic State Convention, at Raleigh, on the 19th and 20th of April last, and also to nominate a candidate for the House of Commons of the next General Assembly, and to recommend some person as a suitable candidate to represent this District (Jones and Carteret) in the Senate of the next Legislature,

On motion, Thos. J. Whitaker was called to the Chair, and Egbert W. Haywood was requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Wm. A. Cox, a Committee of five, to wit, Wm. A. Cox, Benj. Askew, John H. Nethercutt, Daniel Harrison and David Perry, was appointed by the Chair to prepare and report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The Committee retired a few moments, and returned, and asked leave to report on to-morrow, (Wednesday,) of Superior Court, and that this meeting be requested to adjourn until a recess of the Court on Wednesday, which was granted.

On the following day, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held; all sections of the county being represented.

The former Chairman being engaged in his official duties as clerk, Mr. O. S. Griffin was requested to act as Chairman temporarily. The Committee now presented their report and resolutions, as follows:

WE, a portion of the Democrats of Jones county, have heard with pleasure the nomination made by the State Convention, held in Raleigh, on the 19th and 20th of April last, of Thomas Bragg, Esq., of Northampton county, for Governor, and that we cordially endorse said nomination, and will use all honorable efforts to secure the election of the said nominee.

Resolved, That we approve of the platform and resolutions adopted and published by said Convention, and that we will energetically support such candidates for the Senate and House of Commons of the next Legislature, whose views and political principles correspond with the same.

Resolved, That the great measure of State Constitutional Reform, in regard to the right of suffrage, is in the opinion of this meeting, imperatively demanded by a large majority of the freemen of this State, and that we will not cease to urge the equality of all free white men at the ballot box, until such amendment shall become a part of the Constitution of this State, and that we favor that amendment by Legislative enactment in preference to any other mode prescribed by the Constitution.

Resolved, That the zeal manifested and efforts made by our representative, Wm. P. Ward, in the House of Commons of the last Legislature, and his firm support and constant devotion to the cause of Free Suffrage, and the extension of the North Carolina railroad through Jones county to or near Beaufort harbour, meets our approbation, and we do hereby nominate him for re-election to the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

Resolved, That we will cheerfully support whoever may be the choice of the Democratic party for Senator of this District, composed of the counties of Jones and Carteret; and that we respectfully call upon our friends in Carteret to make an early movement towards the nomination of a Candidate for Senator, and that we respectfully suggest (Carteret concurring) the name of Christopher D. Foy, as a suitable person for Senator. On motion of R. Oldfield, Esq., a committee was appointed by the Chair, consisting of R Oldfield, Franklin Foy and Eli Perry, to inform Mr. Ward of his nomination and request his acceptance of the same.

In a short time Mr. Ward appeared before the Meeting, and in a few appropriate remarks accepted the nomination.

On motion of Benjamin Askew, the following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of seven persons be appointed by the Chair to invite Mr. Bragg to visit our county and address the citizens at as early a day as convenient for him to do so, and that said committee give due public notice of the day he will attend, if in his power to do so.

The Chair appointed Richard Oldfield, Wm. P. Ward, Benjamin Askew, John H. Nethercutt, E. B. Isler, Nathan Foscue and Wm. A. Cox said committee.

On motion of J. H. Nethercutt, ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and forwarded to the North Carolina Standard for publication.

On motion, the meeting now adjourned.

T. J. WHITAKER, *Chm'n.*

E. W. HAYWOOD, *Sec.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A meeting of a respectable portion of the Democrats of New Hanover county was held at the Court House on the evening of Wednesday, April 26th, for the purpose of responding to the action of the Democratic State Convention in the avowal of Democratic principles, and in the nomination of Thomas Bragg, Esq., of Northampton, as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

The meeting was organized by calling Wm. S. Larkins, Esq., to the Chair and appointing James Fulton Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of John L. Holmes, Peter M. Walker and Eli W. Hall, Esqs., were appointed by the Chair, for the purpose of preparing resolutions for the action of the meeting. During the retirement of the committee, a call was made upon Jesse G. Shepherd, Esq., of Cumberland, who responded in a speech replete with eloquence and argument, in which he dwelt upon the issues of the campaign, and paid a merited tribute to the high character and deserved popularity of the Democratic candidate—Thomas Bragg.

The committee on resolutions, through its Chairman, John L. Holmes, Esq., reported the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, We the Democrats of New Hanover county, have heard with feelings of the highest gratification, the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention recently held in the city of Raleigh; have marked with pleasure the harmony and unanimity which characterized all its proceedings and have found in the resolutions there adopted the embodiment of the purest principles of the Democratic creed and evidences of the most enlarged patriotism, and most zealous regard for all the interests of the freemen of North Carolina, and have received with enthusiasm the nomination of THOMAS BRAGG, Esq., of Northampton, as the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State. Be it therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, That we pledge to each other and to the Democratic party of the State, our best efforts to secure the triumph of the principles of the Democratic party, so fully and clearly set forth in the platform of the Democratic Convention.

2nd. *Resolved*, That we recognise in our candidate, THOMAS BRAGG, Esq., a Democratic Statesman of the purest principles, most exalted character and commanding abilities—a patriotic son of the old North State, under whose banner we are proud to rally, and under whose leadership we will march forward to victory on the first Thursday in August next.

Pending the question upon the adoption of the resolutions, the meeting was addressed by C. G. Wright, Esq., of Cumberland, and Col. S. J. Person, of New Hanover. Both of these gentlemen alluded, in glowing terms, to the harmony and unanimity which pervaded the Democratic Convention, and which now pervades the whole Democratic party—to the enthusiasm with which the name of Thomas Bragg was hailed from the Mountains to the Seaboard, and which afforded a cheering omen of success on the first Thursday in August next. Col Person declared himself enlisted for the campaign; that wherever a word could be spoken or a speech made to promote the success of Col. Bragg—his own personal choice, as he was that of the Democratic party—neither should be wanting on his part. All the speakers were warmly applauded.

The question being taken on the resolutions, they were passed unanimously.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Wilmington Journal, and the other Democratic papers of the State were requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WM. S. LARKINS, *Chm'n.*

JAMES FULTON, *Secretary.*

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION. The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of Virginia, will be held this year at Lynchburg, commencing on Wednesday the 17th of May.

TOWN MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington took place at the Court House this (Thursday) evening 27th inst.

On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill, the meeting was organized by calling O. G. Parsley, M. P., to the Chair, and Alfred Martin and John L. Holmes were appointed Secretaries. The Chairman then having expressed the object of the meeting, on motion of R. H. Cowan, Esq., a committee of four were appointed to draught resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, whereupon the Chairman appointed Col. S. J. Person, Dr. F. J. Hill, A. J. DeRossett, jr., and R. H. Cowan; and, after a short absence, the committee through their Chairman, Col. S. J. Person, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have seen, with pleasure, the proceedings of a public meeting, lately held by the citizens of Duplin County, in relation to the improvement of Cape Fear Bar, of which the following resolution forms a part:

"*Resolved*, That we recommend a Convention of Delegates from the several counties composing this Congressional District, to meet in the town of Wilmington, on Thursday, the 25th of May next, to give expression to the views and wishes of the people of this Congressional District, on the subject referred to in the preamble to these resolutions, and to request the Hon. William S. Ashe, the representative in Congress from this District, to use his influence to carry into effect such wishes and views."

And, whereas, we are very grateful to our fellow-citizens of Duplin, for this public expression of their views upon a subject in which the town of Wilmington, and the whole State of North Carolina are so deeply interested. Therefore, *Resolved*,

1st. That the recommendation contained in the above resolution be adopted, and that our fellow citizens of this district, and of every county in the State, be invited to send Delegates, to meet with us in Convention, on Thursday, the 25th of May next.

2d. That a committee of correspondence of five persons be appointed to communicate the proceedings to the several counties of the State.

3d. That a committee of four be appointed to make a report to the Convention, embodying such facts and statements as may be best calculated to show the propriety and importance of the work.

4th. That a Committee of five be appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the Convention.

5th. That fifty delegates be appointed to represent the County of New Hanover in that Convention.

On motion of Col. John McRae, it was resolved that the committee of arrangements be instructed to make arrangements with the different steam boat and railrod companies to secure a free passage for the delegates to and from Convention.

In pursuance of the second resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed: Col. S. J. Person, Dr. F. J. Hill, Dr. A. J. DeRossett, jr., Col. Jas. T. Miller, and Wm. A. Wright; of the third resolution: H. L. Holmes, Col. John McRae, P. K. Dickinson and George Davis, Esqs.; of the fourth resolution—Dr. Jas. H. Dickson, Edward Savage, E. D. Hall, R. H. Cowan and John L. Holmes.

On motion of R. H. Cowan, Esq., the committee of arrangements were instructed to invite the Senator and Representatives in Congress from this State to attend and take seats in the Convention.

On motion of T. J. Norcom, the Magistrate of Police was requested to invite, on behalf of the citizens of the town of Wilmington, His Excellency the Governor of the State, Hon. David S. Reid, and likewise the Board of Internal Improvements, to attend the Convention and participate in its proceedings.

On motion of L. J. Fleming, the committee of correspondence was instructed to invite Professor A. D. Bache and Capt. D. P. Woodbury to be present also on the occasion.

On motion of T. J. Norcom, the Magistrate of Police, O. G. Parsley, was added to the committee of correspondence.

On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill, all the newspapers of the State were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

O. G. PARSLEY, M. P., *Chm'n.*

ALFRED MARTIN, JOHN L. HOLMES, } *Secretaries.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN JOHNSTON.

On Saturday, May 6th, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy was held in the Court-House, in the town of Smithfield, according to previous notice, for the purpose of selecting candidates to represent the County in the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

On motion, J. W. B. Watson was called to the Chair, and A. J. Heath and Wm. H. Wellons were appoined Secretaries. The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting.

On motion of A. J. Leach, Esq., the delegates from each district represented in the Convention were requested to retire and select candidates, and present their names to the Secretaries for the consideration of the Convention. After retiring a short time the names of the following gentlemen were presented: Linn B. Sanders, for the Senate, and Asa Barnes and B. H. Tomlinson, Esq'rs., for the Commons, who, were unanimously selected by the Convention.

On motion of Wm. H. Watson, Esq., a committee of three were appointed to wait upon the nominees and request their acceptance—they being present, and before their acceptance of the nomination, the following resolutions were offered by D. C. Carrington, Esq., which were unanimously adopted:

WE, the Delegates of the Democracy on Johnston County, assembled in Convention, deem this a proper occasion to reassert the principles of our party and to declare our views on certain matters of interest to us at this time; Therefore

Resolved, That we believe in a strict adherence to the time-honored practice of Conventions of the people to nominate their candidates.

Resolved, That this Convention does expressly reaffirm and endorse the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention in regard to the Public Lands and on the subject of Free Suffrage, and we cannot support any man who does not pledge himself unqualifiedly in favor of those resolutions.

Resolved, That we are determined to advocate the just and republican principle of Free Suffrage to the extent of our ability in the ensuing campaign.

Resolved, That we most heartily concur in the nomination of that firm and gallant Democrat, THOMAS BRAGG, for the Gubernatorial Chair of North Carolina, and we will go into the canvass with such a standard bearer with renewed confidence.

Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the course of W. W. Holden, Editor of the N. C. Standard, in the last Congressional election. We congratulate the Democracy on having such an able advocate of their principles, and will endeavor to increase the circulation of his excellent paper.

Resolved, That we deprecate the practice of treating with spiritous liquors, but protest against the question of prohibity laws being introduced so as to distract our party or cause unnecessary agitation.

Resolved, That we leave it discretionary with the nominees of this Convention to treat or not as they may think proper.

Resolved, That we will give the nominees of this Convention our most cordial and hearty support and use our best exertions to ensure their election.

After a short but eloquent address from Wm. H. Watson, Esq., and A. J. Leach, Esq., the candidates were brought forward, accepted the nomination and expressed their thanks to the Convention in a happy and impressive manner.

On motion, the Secretaries were requested to forward the proceedings of this meeting to the N. C. Standard for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned with thanks to the Chairman and Secretaries.

J. W. B. WATSON, *Chm'n.*

A. J. HEATH, W. H. WELLONS, } *Secretaries.*

DEATH FROM ROPE JUMPING. A bright and interesting little girl, about eight years of age, died on Monday last in the village of Newark, from convulsions, brought on by excessive exertions in "jumping the rope." She was competing with several of her school companions, in this exercise, who were endeavoring to out do each other in endurance. She jumped four hundred times in succession, and until entirely overcome by the long continued exertions. The child was taken home insensible, but the movement of the muscles of the limbs, as in jumping, continued without cessation forty-eight hours, until the sufferer was released from the painful exercise by death.

The Standard.

BRAGG AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

ELECTION THE FIRST THURSDAY IN AUGUST.

☞ MR. BRAGG, the Democratic Candidate for Governor, will address the people at Lumberton, Robeson County, on Monday, the 15th instant, at Whitesville, Columbus, the 16th, and at Elizabethtown, Bladen, on Wednesday, the 17th.

MR. BRAGG'S SPEECH IN RALEIGH.

Mr. Bragg, the Democratic candidate for Governor, addressed the people in this City on Monday last. The number of persons present was quite respectable, especially when we consider that only a few hour's notice had been given that he would speak on that day.

He stated that he had accepted the nomination, but had been prevented from commencing the canvass at an earlier day in consequence of professional engagements—was on his way to meet Gen. Dockery at Fayetteville and had yielded to the request of friends to address the people in Raleigh. The Resolutions passed by the Democratic Convention met his hearty approbation.

Mr. Bragg then took up the question of Free Suffrage and declared himself in favor of it by the Legislative mode. Asserted his belief that it was a great right which ought not to be withheld from the people. They had declared in favor of it, and they ought to have it. It was idle however to talk about obtaining it in an impracticable way. He then contrasted the conduct of the two parties on this question. The Whig leaders and Whig presses, with few exceptions, opposed and ridiculed the measure when it was first started, and the leaders of that party had either openly or by stratagem attempted its defeat ever since; he did not recollect that the Raleigh Register, the organ of the Whig party had even to this day declared in favor of the measure, although it never failed to proclaim Whig candidates better Free Suffrage men than Democratic candidates. He then read the Resolutions passed by the several Whig Conventions since this question of constitutional reform had been agitated, and asked the people if they could find a word in any of the Whig platfroms which endorsed Free Suffrage. He then alluded in playful terms to the fact that the Whig Conventions always said "IF" constitutional amendments are to be made that they were for submitting to the people to say whether they desired amendments, and "IF" they desired amendments to say what they should be; at the same time carefully avoiding to tell the people what amendments met the approval of the Whig party! This course conclusively showed that that party was opposed to the measure, but feared the consequence of making an open avowal of opposition and sought to defeat it in an indirect way, by declaring they would not have Free Suffrage unless they could get it by a Convention; when the leaders of the Whig party knew—and every other candid man ought to know—that a Convention would not be called. Yet the leaders of the Whig party would indeavor to make the people believe that Whigs were better Free Suffrage men than Democrats.

How different, said Mr. Bragg, has been the course of the Democratic party, which has invariably declared expressly in favor of Free Suffrage by the Legislative mode without any IF whatever. The Democratic party too has been equally explicit in declaring against a change of the basis of representation, which most cordially met his (Mr. Bragg's) approbation. It was true that the Whig party in its *last Convention* "*recommends*" the Legislature to call a Convention, and in submitting the election of delegates to the people "so to provide as to preserve the present basis of representation in the Legislature," but the better opinion was that the Legislature had no power to limit the action of a Convention called under the provisions of the existing Constitution, and that such attempt at Legislative restriction would be found idle and ineffectual if a majority of the delegates, when assembled, should think proper to disregard it. He hoped the people would watch these movements and not suffer themselves to be deceived. Mr. Bragg said the Democratic party was in favor of the Legislative mode of obtaining Free Suffrage; it was constitutional, and the only practicable mode at present. The Democratic party at the session of 1850 '51, aided by a portion of the Whigs, passed the measure by the constitutional majorty. At the ensuing session, 1852, the measure passed the House, but was lost in the Senate by one vote. The Speaker of the Senate being a Democrat and not voting for the measure, the leaders of the Whig party have availed themselves of this pretext to proclaim that the Democratic party defeated Free Suffrage, and did not desire its success. It had been stated publicly, and he did not remember that it had been denied, that the Whigs had caucused on the subject and arranged the matter so that the bill should be lost by one vote, and thereby enable them to defeat the measure and at the same time have, as they thought, some excuse for laying it upon the Democrats! But when the people look at the Journals and see that not a single Democrat in either House voted against Free Suffrage, they will place the responsibility where it properly belongs, and know that the leaders of the Whig party defeated the measure. If the vote of Mr. Edwards, the Speaker, would have secured the passage of Free Suffrage, so would the vote of either of the sixteen Whigs who voted against it. The chances, therefore, of the Whigs to save the measure, under the circumstances, were *sixteen to one!* And yet they attempt to hold the Democrats responsible for its defeat! He repeated that the Legislative mode was the safe and sure way of consummating the measure. Mr. Bragg, in the course of his argument, quoted the opinions of Gaston, Meares, Macon and others to sustain his views in regard to constitutional reform. He asked, if the Legislative mode was unsafe and anti-Republican, why did Gen. Dockery, his competitor, vote for it, in Convention. The fact was, that the pretext of the Whigs, that they would not have Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment, amounted to nothing more nor less than opposition to the measure. Gen. Dockery contended that he gave the "first long, big and heavy lick for Free Suffrage in the State Convention of 1835," by voting to give the election of Governor to the people, but upon examining the Journal it turned out that General Dockery [illegible] vote! It was true that Gen. Dockery voted for the amended Constitution as a whole, but that did not prove that he was in favor of that particular amendment. He thought the General's course in that Convention did not prove him to be in favor of Free Suffrage. He (Gen. D.) voted against the amendment to require members of the Gen. Assembly to vote *viva voce* to enable their constituents to hold them accountable for their conduct in the Legislature. The only evidence he remembered that the Journal furnished of the General's Free Suffrage leaning in the Convention was a vote to allow *free negroes* with certain qualifications to exercise the right of suffrage! Mr. Bragg said the leaders of the Whig party professed to have great respect for the decision of the people. Yet a majority of the people of the State had repeatedly decided in favor of Free Suffrage and the Legislative mode, and the leaders of the Whig party were still found arrayed against that decision. Mr. Bragg said the Legislative mode of amending the Constitution was the safe way. If a Convention should be called, that Convention may amend the Constitution so as to make it odious and refuse to submit it to the people for ratification; but under the Legislative mode we had the guaranty that the amendments were obliged to be submitted to the people at the polls for ratification.

Mr. Bragg said he was in favor of a liberal system of Common Schools, to afford to every child in the State the opportunity of procuring an education. His competitor had claimed the credit of our Common Schools for the Whig party. He had never understood this to be a party question, and had regarded Democrats and Whigs favorable to Common Schools. If, however, a comparison were to be drawn between the two parties on this subject, he did not believe it would prove unfavorable to the Democrats. He then alluded to the fact that the first act passed to provide a literary fund in North-Carolina was drawn by Mr. Yancey, a distinguished Democrat, and passed by a Democratic Assembly, and that the act of 1836, which so largely increased the fund, was also drawn by another distinguished Democrat, and passed by a Democratic Assembly. But he repeated that he did not regard this as a party question.

He then alluded to the subject of Internal Improvements—stated that he was the friend of improvement, and the Resolution passed at the late Democratic Convention met his cordial approval. He would here remark that the report of General Dockery's speech in Newbern, copied into the Raleigh Register in large capitals from a Newbern paper, as well as the report of his speech at Wilmington, as it appeared in the papers, did him (Mr. B.) great injustice. His competitor either wilfully misrepresented him, or greatly misunderstood him at Edenton. He hoped the latter was the fact; at any rate, injustice had been done him on the subject of Internal Improvements and he intended to set the matter right before the people. General Dockery declared in his speech at Edenton that the extension of the improvements of the State would create the necessity of a State debt of ten millions of dollars; that there were too ways of paying this debt, one by taxing the people and the other by distributing the public lands; that the Democrats were in favor of paying it by taxing the people, while he (Gen. D.) and the Whigs were for paying it with the proceeds of the public lands. That he (Mr. B.) was combating this position assumed by his competitor, and showing that if the lands were divided, of which there seemed little probability, they would be insufficient even to meet the *interest of the debt* contemplated by his competitor. Taking an average of the sales, North Carolina would get about sixty thousand dollars per year, while the interest on ten millions of dollars would amount to six hundred thousand dollars per year! So that Gen. Dockery was deceiving the people as to the way the debt was to be paid. Mr. Bragg said Gen. Dockery asked him if he was in favor of borrowing money to extend the North Carolina Railroad East and West? To which he (Mr. Bragg) replied that he had a right to interrogate Gen. Dockery, he being a candidate before the people for the office of Governor, but that he had no right to interrogate him (Mr. B.) as he was not a candidate before the people for any thing. (This was before Mr. Bragg's nomination.) Mr. Bragg said at this point in the discussion that the Whigs commenced applauding, but he asked them not to be in a hurry, for notwithstanding he did not recognize Gen. Dockery's right to demand an answer to his question, yet as a matter of fairness he intended to do so. Mr. Bragg said he then stated that he was for the extension of the North Carolina Railroad East and West; and that in carrying on works of Internal Improvement he would be governed to a great extent by the same principle that would influence a prudent man in the management of his private affairs. He was opposed to ruinous taxation and he was opposed to the creation of a debt that would lead to repudiation. He thought a prudent individual or a prudent State ought to keep within their means and resources, and should never contract a debt so large that they could not have the prospect of means sufficient to pay at least the interest. He was in favor of going to the extent of the means and resources of the State. This was his position. He told Gen. Dockery that he was in favor of the extension of the Road and he never entertained an idea that the extension could be made without borrowing the money to do it. The thing was too preposterous to need correction with those who knew him. Gen. Dockery appeared to be desirous of placing him (Mr. B.) in his (Mr. D.'s) own position; for he declares that he and the Whig party are not for borrowing or taxing, but for paying it in a way he well knows it cannot be done. Mr. Bragg said he did not avoid this or any other question; he would not do so to secure his election. He did not dodge—he did not come from a dodging stock. Mr. Bragg said that no State had built a Railroad of any considerable extent without borrowing money to enable her to complete it, and North Carolina, like other States, would have to borrow till the profits of the Road would enable her to pay.

He then alluded to the subject of the Public Lands. Was opposed to giving them to the new States, but thought their proceeds ought to be applied to lessening the burdens the people have to bear in support of the Federal Government. In this way he thought the people would derive as much benefit from the lands as by any distribution that could be made. This had been a prolific theme for the Whig party in North Carolina for the last twenty years. They had time and again told the people, if they elected Whig Governors and Whig Presidents they would divide the proceeds of the lands and give them money to build Railroads and foster a munificent system of Education. The people would remember that the Whigs had triumphed several times, but that these extravagant promises had never been redeemed. This old hobby had been worn thread-bare, and the people understood what the leaders of the Whig party used it for. In 1841 they passed a distribution bill which gave to nine of the new States five hundred thousand acres each, over and above an equal distribution [illegible] at the same time providing that when it became necessary to raise the duties above twenty per cent. then distribution should cease. The next year they raised the duties thereby repealing the distribution. In the mean time the new States had availed themselves of the gift and the old States were left with a mere pittance. Yet the leaders of the Whig party were constantly charging the Democrats with a desire to give away the public lands. His competitor was saying much about Railroads and endeavoring to hold out great promises in regard to what could be done for them when they got a distribution of the Public Lands. General Dockery, however, did not show so much interest in favor of Railroads while in Congress, in his votes on the subject of the duty on Railroad iron. General Dockery had complained of grants of land made to Railroads in the new States, and endeavored to hold the Democratic party responsible for them, when upon examination it turned out that these bills passed during Mr. Fillmore's administration! He had asked Gen. D. if these acts were so unjust, why did not Mr. Fillmore *veto* them? His answer was, the Whig party did not believe in the "one man power!" So (said Mr. B.) you see that the leaders of the Whig party are ready to exact of Democrats that which they do not perform themselves. He said when Democrats made professions they carried them out. When an objectionable distribution bill passed, Gen. Jackson refused to sign it. So, too, the other day with Gen. Pierce, when Congress passed a bill to give away ten millions of acres in the indigent insane bill—a measure tending to consolidation and the usurpation of the rights of the States—he promptly exercised the veto power. This was the way to protect the lands, and he hoped and believed that President Pierce would resort to the veto again whenever it became necessary to protect the public lands. The Whigs talked about the public lands for effect in North Carolina. Distribution was no part of the national creed of the Whig party. When they meet at Baltimore the Whigs of North Carolina were very careful to keep it out of their platform; but in their *State* platform they were equally careful to insert it; and the Whigs supported General Scott, notwithstanding the declaration in his letter of acceptance, that he was for a policy favorable to "actual settlers," by which he was understood, in many places, to mean the Homestead principle. Mr. Bragg paid President Pierce's veto a high compliment. He said that notwithstanding the leaders of the Whig party had made so many professions about the public lands, the fact was, that all the State had ever received from the General Government to do her any good, was not received during a Whig administration, but under the Democratic administration of General Jackson. He had no doubt that if the time arrived when there was a surplus in the Treasury not needed to defray the legitimate expenses of the Government, that under Democratic auspices it would be deposited with the States, as had been done during Gen. Jackson's administration. He also alluded to the fact that the public lands were pledged for public debts which remain unpaid.

He alluded to the charge that the President had appointed freesoilers to office. Some persons might have received appointments who at some time had entertained freesoil sentiments, but he undertook to state his belief that the President had not in a single instance, with a knowledge of the fact, conferred an office upon any man who continued to entertain such sentiments. He had too much confidence in Gen. Pierce to suppose he had done so, especially with North Carolina's able and patriotic son as a member of his Cabinet, who adorned every thing he touched. He then remarked that complaints of this kind came with a bad grace from the Whig party, who if they made any appointments at all in the free States must of necessity take freesoilers, for they had no others there to select from. He said that notwithstanding the Whigs had said so much on this point that their State Convention met and adjourned without approving of the Nebraska Bill; and stated the further fact that not a single Whig Senator from a free State had voted for the bill; and in the House of Representatives not a single Whig from the free States had voted against its reference to the committee of the whole. He regarded this bill of great importance to the South, inasmuch as he hoped it would settle this exciting question, and reassert a great constitutional principle.

Mr. Bragg said the country had prospered under Democratic measures and Democratic administrations; in fact the Democratic party was the only national party in the Union, as in North Carolina it was the only State party.

He concluded by stating that if elected Governor of the State he would discharge the duties of that responsible station to the best of his skill and ability.

We have attempted to give a sketch of the points noticed by Mr. Bragg in his speech. The report was drawn up in haste and without the aid of notes, and in our own language. We regret our inability to do justice to his forcible argument. Mr. Bragg is an able, logical and eloquent speaker. He was listened to with profound attention, was frequently applauded, and his friends were highly gratified at the effort.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This body met in this City on Tuesday last, and adjourned on Thursday. The annual Address before the Society was delivered by Dr. J. D. Jones, of Chapel Hill. We learn that it was characterized by great ability.

Dr. Dickson, of Wilmington, was elected President. We also learn that the attendance was large, and that more Counties were represented than usual.

PIZZINI'S NEW STORE, on Fayetteville street, is not only supplied with the very best articles usually found in a foreign fruit and confectionary store, but also with several rare and choice luxuries not generally offered for sale in Raleigh. Mr. P. has extensive connections in Richmond which enable him to keep his customers constantly supplied with a fresh selection of foreign fruits from that City, of the best quality and latest importation.

☞ We understand that reports are in circulation in some of the adjoining Counties, that the Small Pox has broken out in this City, we are requested by the city authorities to say, that these reports are entirely without foundation, and that no case of this disease, or any other resembling it, has occured here for some years.

SPECIAL TERMS. The Governor has appointed Judge Bailey to hold the Special Term appointed for Moore county, on the fourth Monday of May, and the Special Term for Robeson on the fifth Monday of May.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The Editor of the Standard is on a business visit to the City of New York, and will return in a very short time. As soon as he does return, the letters of those gentlemen who have addressed him on business, received during his absence, will be immediately attended to.

The General Conference of the M. E. Church South, assembled at Columbus Geo. on the 1st. inst.

THE WESTERN DEFECTION.

The sickly and feeble attempts of the federal papers in this place, and other places East of this, to make little of the meeting of those Whigs in Henderson County, who were opposed to the action of the Whig Convention, and who were independent enough to say so, have provoked an exposure of the double dealing of the Secretary, who endeavored, it will be recollected to *crawfish*, after endorsing the action of the meeting, whose proceedings he was chosen to record. They published the Secretary's "disclaimer" with a flourish, and would have the people believe that the rest of the Whigs in that section were standing on the same *floating* platform that the secretary was. This is not the case. In a late number of the Asheville News. "A progressive Whig," very effectually shows up the secretary of the Henderson Meeting, and exposes his efforts to go up and down stream at the same time on one and the same plank. The Secretary seems to be alone in his laudable endeavor to please every one, and we shall be much mistaken, if the majority of the Whigs of Henderson and of many other counties, who were misrepresented in the Whig Convention, do not repudiate his "disclaimer," and who will exercise the right of thinking for themselves.

Whether or not the Federal leaders have left them still sufficient influence to prevent any *overt* act of treason against the platform so *unanimously* and so *harmoniously* adopted here, by a few of the chief priests in February last, time alone will show. One thing however is certain. There are many voters in this State who having supported the Whig party when that party had principles, have abandoned it, for the reason that they were unwilling any longer to be led by a few—the "leaders"—whose principles, if they have any, change whenever they think a change will ensure success. The federal presses may call these men "renegades" as much as they please; and if they brand every man who once acted with them, a *renegade*, who will not vote for Gen. Dockery, the term we apprehend, will be applied to a very large portion of what once was the Whig party in North Carolina. The Free Suffrage question has shown the people plainly and conclusively who are, and who are not in favor of popular rights. The Whig leaders and presses are opposed to it, and the Resolution of their Convention which relates to it, is a miserable subterfuge, which the people will condemn, although their candidate for Governor says *he* is in favor of it. Desertions from the Whig ranks on account of this question, have been by companies, as the elections in the State for the last six years abundantly show, and so long as the leaders of that party continue to play the double game they commenced, and are now playing with Free Suffrage, those desertions will increase, until the "leaders" are left alone, to favor as they have always favored a "splendid Government" in the administration of which the people, the masses, have no voice whatever.

FEDERAL PHILOLOGY.

The Register, and its subordinates here and elsewhere, have expended a great deal of ingenious philological learning and acumen in construing the resolutions of the Democratic Convention. They are particularly and notoriously expert at that species of criticism, and can construe *black* to mean *white* with a facility and satisfaction to themselves truly astonishing. It is still fresh in the memory of every body, how effectively and consistently they made the word "accept," in conjunction with "annexed," in Gen. Scott's letter of acceptance, to mean "approve—oppose—receive—reject—stand upon—disapprove—support," with a variety of other significations never dreamt of by Walker or Webster, or any one else until the "leaders" turned their attention to the subject.

The meaning of the resolutions of the Democratic Convention, will we apprehend be understood by the PEOPLE, a class of persons by the by, with whose language, sentiments and interests, the federal leaders and presses have it is presumed, few feelings in common. The people can and will understand them, and we venture to predict, that they will in August next, endorse them by their votes for Thomas Bragg, which even federal ingenuity cannot misconstrue.

PEE DEE MONSIEUR TONSON.

The Register says, Mr. Bragg's "lame, impotent and embarrassed effort to free himself from the charge of hostility to Internal Improvements, only sunk him deeper in the mire, and confirmed the truth of what has been charged." It would seem that positive proof of a fact often confirms its non-existence with the Register. Such would appear to be the case in this instance.

The Register says further, that "if Mr. Bragg will make that same speech every where he goes, the old Pee Dee Farmer will distance him in the race." By the way, we believe Gen. Dockery has spoken every where he has been, except at Raleigh. He certainly had as good an opportunity to speak here as Mr. Bragg had. The great wonder however is, that if Dockery is the fleet horse the Register represents him, why did the "Raleigh clique" "*keep him tied out*," and not suffer him to be brought on the track?

A JUST REBUKE.

The Federal Whig Candidate for Governor, in his speech at Wilmington, travelled out of his way to make an attack upon the Hon. William S. Ashe, the Representative in Congress from that district. We publish Mr. Ashe's letter to-day, in which it will be seen that he handles Gen. Dockery with "gloves off," and administers to him a just rebuke. The truth is that the Federal Candidate is too vulnerable to attack any body. We shall show in this canvass that he is any thing else but the Farmer's candidate. His high tariff notions make him the very opposite, and this the people will understand. The General must have "great firmness of purpose and strength of intellect," if he can stand many such fires as Mr. Ashe's.

THE POOR SOLDIERS PAY.

The Register and other Federal papers have been heretofore loud in their denunciations of a democratic candidate for Governor, who they charged had voted against raising the poor soldiers pay. Will the Register look up the Journal and see how Gen. Dockery the Federal candidate for Governor voted on this subject? We trust the Register and the Whig party will not suffer their zeal in behalf of the poor soldier to abate because Gen. Dockery is the candidate. Gentlemen, keep up the fire!

RALEIGH MECHANICS. Messrs. Williams & Gorman of this City, have just completed a family Rockaway for Mr. Farrington of Chatham County. It is really a splendid article, beautifully painted, tastefully ornamented, with silver-plated mounting, and finished in a manner creditable to the superintendents and the workmen who built it. A careful examination of every part will convince the most incredulous that Raleigh mechanics need not fear competition from either North or South in this branch of trade.

Col. R. T. Paine is the Whig candidate for the House of Commons in Chowan county.

BOLD IMPUDENCE.

"A short time before the meeting of the Locofoco Convention, the "Standard" made a furious onslaught upon that instrument of plunder, called the "Homestead Bill," and intimated that the sentiments expressed by it were the sentiments of its party in this State. Yet, when their Convention met, they neglected or refused to incorporate in their resolutions one condeming that nefarious measure. Why was this? Why, we ask, were they silent on *that* subject of so much vital importance to every old State in the Union?" *Register.*

The above, which we clip from the Register, is in keeping with the usual fairness of that paper. No one who reads the "Whig Organ" now expects to see any question fairly stated. The least quibble is seized upon and discussed with all the zeal and earnestness which characterizes its articles on important public questions. It is the mere dim shadow of the National Intelligencer, which has become proverbial for its opposition to every thing like progress or republicanism.

When the Register asked the question, why the Democratic Convention did not condemn the Homestead Bill, it ought first to have told the people, why the Whig Convention did not condemn the same measure? It will be time enough for the Editor of the Register to speak of the action of the Democratic Convention, when he informs us why the Whig Convention refused to condemn what he calls an "instrument of plunder."

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.

The Register of the 10th, extracts from the "Asheville Spectator," an article in which occurs the following significant language. Speaking of General Dockery, the Spectator says: "And he is in favor of holding a convention of the people to effect what changes the people may desire in the organic law of the State." This is for Western circulation, where it is well known, that a change in the basis of representation is a most popular measure; and the Whig leaders in that section, are running their candidate as being in favor of an open, unrestricted Convention. In the East, Gen. Dockery is opposed to any alteration in the present basis, but is in favor of a Convention which is by some means, he does not tell us how, to preserve the basis as it is. This is not the first time the "leaders" have made it necessary for their candidate to play on two different, discordant strings at the same time. The bare-faced double-dealing of the federal leaders and presses upon this subject, were exposed in a previous campaign, and the effort now to play the same game will meet, we predict, the same condemnation at the hands of the people.

"General Pierce was elected President by one of the vilest, most damnable and infamous coalitions between abolitionists, freesoilers, democrats, locofocos, secessionists, disunionists, land-reformers, anti-renters, woman-righters, bloomers, thimble-riggers, villains, cut-throats, scoundrels, renegade whigs, in a word, by the most corrupt combinations that has ever been witnessed in the operations of our government." *Asheville Spectator.*

We desire to put the above extract from the Western organ of Federalism on *record*. We desire that the thousands of North Carolina freemen who cast their votes for General Pierce, may know the estimate placed upon them by one of Gen. Dockery's advocates. We desire *Southern Rights Whigs*, too, to know what Federalism thinks of them, and we ask all such to make a note of the above very decent and very becoming language, addressed to the freemen of nearly thirty sovereign States. Remember it, and when the proper time arrives, rebuke it as it deserves to be rebuked. We will say nothing about the ignorance and impudence of such language. It is sufficient to know that it comes from a paper recognised by the Whig party of this District as its organ, and is a genuine expression *of the sentiments of the leaders of that party.* *Asheville News.*

Nothing can exceed the recklessness of Federal partizans. Wonder if the Editor of the Asheville Spectator is the same man who supported Governor Farwell!

X, the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes thus:

"Agreeable to notice, the friends of Nebraska, under the lead of Gen. Richardson, of Illinois, marched in solid columns to its rescue. Nearly all the members were in their seats; and though, at first, the victory seemed doubtful, yet at each successive charge the opponents of the bill gave way until resistance became nearly nominal.

The plan is to reach the bill by postponing the consideration of every bill which precedes it. In this manner the deficiency bill and sundry appropriation bills, and the French spoliations, were set aside, and I have no doubt in the world but that the bill will be reached and passed. This will, of course, be a triumph of the compromise of 1850; while at the same time it will prove the fact that on a great principle, the administration still commands respectable majorities in both Houses, and that, notwithstanding the large democratic majority, (too large to be managed,) there is still such a thing as organization in Congress.

The "Little Giant," Judge Douglas, single and alone, despatched, to-day, five hundred clergymen from the North-west, who had forwarded to him, for presentation to the Senate, a remonstrance against the passage of the Nebraska bill. The Judge exhibited a good deal of Biblical learning in his remarks, and was altogether happy in his retort.

FEDERAL ORATORY AND CONSISTENCY. The federal whig journals are trying hard to make out their candidate an orator of the first water. Gen. Dockery has not opened his mouth yet, but what *they* have been surprised and delighted beyond measure. He has on all occasions, exceeded *their* most sanguine anticipations; and the same men who went absolutely into extacies in '52, over the "refined, gentlemanly, accomplished and gallant" Kerr, the "learned lawyer," and "profound statesman," bow now with elastic subserviency to the "plain, homespun, and rough" manners of the "wagon boy" from Richmond. The facility with which they remodel their taste to suit different objects, equals if possible the ease and *nonchalence* with which, as occasion requires, they change their principles. And if General Dockery thinks that he will continue to be caressed, hero-*ised*—petted and made much of by the "leaders" after the August election, we are indeed sorry for his disappointment.

The Hon. Sion H. Rogers, from this District, made his *debut* in the House of Representatives, on the 28th ult., in a speech in favor of Bennett's Land Bill. We find nothing in the speech which for a moment shakes the firm and decided opposition which the readers of this paper well know it has at all times manifested towards that measure; but on the contrary both Mr. Rogers' figures and facts satisfy us that we are right in that opposition. During the present campaign we shall have occasion to notice the positions taken by Mr. Rogers, when we shall deal with it fairly and impartially, confident that we are sustained not only by the people of the District, whose wishes and opinions he misrepresents, but also by a large majority of the people of the State.

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION. We are requested to state that the Delegates to the Bar and Harbor Convention to meet in Wilmington on the 25th inst will, on presenting their Certificates, have free passage on the Raleigh and Gaston, the Wilmington and Raleigh, and Manchester Rail Railroads, and on the steamer Fanny, from Fayetteville.

We with pleasure copy the following true and significant article from the Republican Banner:

YOUNG MEN.

The most unobservant cannot have failed to notice that a majority of the young men, now taking their positions as citizens, attach themselves to the Democratic party. To us there is nothing strange in this. Uninfluenced by former associations, they naturally look at the attitudes of parties, their positions and their principles. In the measures of the Whig party there is nothing to allure them—nothing either to captivate the fancy or command the judgment. They see in that party only the relics of a once great association, bound together by principles plainly marked and clearly defined, all of which have been abandoned after having been repudiated by the people. In the Democratic party, on the other hand, they see a beautiful system of principles, calculated in their operations to develope the resources of our country, to advance the prosperity of our people, and to spread the blessings of liberty and free government far and wide.

The young men of our land, with their warm and generous impulses, their national bride and love of country, naturally look for *heart* and *soul*, and neither of these do they find in the Whig party. Cold, unimpassioned, rigid and forbidding, it is repulsive to the glow of youth, to the bounding pulses of the young and sanguine. They see in it the enemy of progress, the opponent to everything calculated to give us strength at home and abroad. They remember its position in regard to the Mexican war; they see it, in every controversy between our government and any other power, taking sides against its own country, and giving "aid and comfort" to the other party. It is natural then, and it speaks well both for their impulses and reflective judgments, to see our young men boldly taking their stands in the Democratic ranks and battling for free government and popular rights, scouting the federal notions of political superiority for any class or profession.

We can point to many young men of our acquaintance, and we are proud of them, who, in spite of Whig influences surrounding and operating upon them from their earliest years to maturity, have in the exercise of their own judgments, disregarded those influences and warmly espoused the cause of Democracy. Thousands of honest men, too, carried away in the whirl of excitement which the Whig party generally depends upon for success, are now returning to the fold, ashamed of their folly, and determined to be misled no more. How many Whigs do we hear of, and meet with, renouncing their errors and attaching themselves firmly to the Democratic party? Why, their name is legion. But do you hear of any Democrats turning Whigs? No, none. Can we not give Bragg 10,000 majority? Let us try?

WESTERN POPULARITY. Our neighbor of the Watchman is extremely anxious to learn the cause of Mr. Bragg's popularity in the West. With a tender regard for his health we will, out of pure kindness, endeavor to enlighten him and relieve his anxious (and disinterested) solicitude.

First, Mr. Bragg has the reputation of being an honest man, politically as well as personally. It is understood that he is conscienscious, high minded, and far above the trickery and demagogueism of petty politicians, and that he would not stoop from this position for either office or the emoluments of office. This is the kind of man the Western people like.

Secondly, Mr. Bragg is a man of talents, with ability to give a reason for the faith that is in him, plain and republican in his manners, and consistent in every thing.

Thirdly, The extreme unpopularity of General Dockery and his rickety platform, causes the people to turn to Mr. Bragg as a sound and able man, and one in whom confidence may be safely reposed.

These are a few of the reasons which make Mr. Bragg popular in the West, and which induced the Western delegation not only to go for him in a body, but to urge his nomination. We hope the troubled spirit of our neighbor will be quieted, and that his health will escape serious injury from his overwrought solicitude. If so, we shall find our reward in the consciousness of having benefitted a fellow creature. *Republican Banner.*

CONGRESS—MONDAY, APRIL 8.

In the Senate, Mr. Douglas presented a memorial, signed by five hundred and four clergymen of the northwestern States, protesting against the Nebraska bill. In presenting the memorial, he took occasion to notice and repel some unfounded imputations lately placed upon his conduct and motives by some of the clergymen of the city of Chicago. The bill granting land for the benefit of the indigent insane was postponed till Wednesday next. A motion to proceed to the consideration of the Pacific railroad bill was, after debate, rejected—yeas 18, nays 24. The homestead bill, coming up as the special order, was, upon motion, and after debate, postponed till Tuesday, of next week. The Senate then adjour'd.

The House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Richardson, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and, after laying seventeen bills on the calendar, reached the bill, heretofore reported by Mr. Richardson from the Committee on Territories, organizing the governments of Nebraska and Kansas. Mr. Richardson then offered a substitute, being the Senate bill with the omission of what is known as the Clayton amendment, and containing several verbal amendments, not touching the general principles of the measure. Mr. Hibbard made a speech in its advocacy, and Mr. Lyon opposed the bill. Mr. Ingersoll has the floor for to-day. *Sentinel.*

SENATOR DOUGLAS AND THE CHICAGO CLERGYMEN. The speech of the Illinois Senator, delivered yesterday, will set hard on the reverend stomachs of the Chicago clergymen, doubtless. They amended their petition it seems, by modestly waiving their previous claim that God Almighty has specially delegated to them the duty of directing the United States Senate in the discharge of their duties under the Constitution. So the Senator amended his speech, to suit their change of front in this second attack upon the Senate. The whole city yesterday evening rang with comments on the masterly manner in which Mr. Douglas repelled this last assault of his Rev. assailants, and exposed the enormity of clerical classinterference in politics. In truth, they have made even less by their amended motion, than by their original attempt to announce authoritatively the will of God upon the Nebraska question, and to denounce eternal pains and penalties against those gentlemen in public life who differ from them as to the propriety of passing the bill. *Wash. Star.*

On Sunday last, Orr, alias the Angel Gabriel, commenced preaching in the open air at East Boston, against Popery. The police interfered, when his friends carried him in a carriage to Chelsea, where he commenced preaching again. A riot ensued, which was finally suppressed by the police and firemen but not until several persons were injured. The riot was renewed in the evening between the Irish and some Americans, and after a severe conflict the former were driven from the ground. The Americans subsequently attacked the Catholic Church, smashing in the windows, tearing the cross from the steeple, and doing other damage. The military were then called out, and the riot act read by the Sheriff, when the rioters dispersed. Several parties were more or less injured, and a boy was shot in the leg.

THE VETO MESSAGE. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, speaking of the debate on the President's late message says: "There will be a lengthy debate in the Senate on the President's veto of the insane bill, which may occupy all next week and a part of the week following. It is the first great issue presented between pure democratic doctrine on the one side and what some call "liberal practice" on the other, since John Tyler's last veto of the National Bank; and as it embraces a great and fruitful principle, it is not to be supposed that the friends of Miss Dix's bill and all kindred measures will allow this opportunity to pass without recording their protest to the President's objections. There is, however, no two-thirds majority in either House to pass the bill.

We have received a copy of the Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Masonic Institute, located in Germanton, North-Carolina. This Institution is in a very flourishing condition, and deserves the liberal patronage bestowed upon it by the public.

You can tell how *wide* man's reputation is, but you can't tell how *long*.

From the Wilmington Journal.

We publish the annexed letter from Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, to one of the editors of this paper, without comment. It speaks for itself, and makes remark unnecessary. Its plain statement of facts could derive no strength from elaboration, nor could eulogy render more complete its vindication of the writer's course, from the covert attack of a former colleague.

"Gen. Dockery next alluded to the improvement of *Rivers and Harbors*, and in this connection referred to our own Bar, and paid a high compliment to the efforts of Mr. Badger in procuring through the Senate an appropriation of $200,000 for its improvement. He also commented upon the efforts of Mr. Ashe in the same cause; and while he charged Mr. Ashe with no delinquency or intention as regards this very important business, because he believed he would exeret himself in behalf of the interests of Wilmington, he nevertheless showed that thus far his efforts had been unavailing, and proceeded to explain the reason therefor. It was impossible to obtain appropriations so long as the Democratic doctrine prevailed, for no member of Congress could get an appropriation for his own port, when he steadily refused to vote for appropriations for other ports, on the ground that it was unconstitutional to do so."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
May 4th, 1854.

DEAR FULTON: With feelings much subdued by sickness in my family, and my mind much harrassed by business, it is with unaffected pain that I enter into a disputation with any one on any subject.

But justice to my position as a Representative in Congress, from the Wilmington District, demands an immediate denial of the insidious charge made against me by Gen. A. Dockery, as contained in the enclosed extract taken from the Herald, which you will be pleased to publish with this.

I have no objection to the compliment which Mr. Dockery paid to Mr. Badger. He was entitled to it; and he received the same, previously, at my hands, in a most sincere and cordial manner. But his insinuation that it is impossible, in consequence of my constitutional scruples, or party affiliations, to obtain the enactment of laws, for the promotion of the interests of those whom I have the honor to represent, is as unfounded as it is unjust.

Since I have been in Congress, two bills for Rivers and harbors have passed the House, each containing such an appropriation as was recommended by Professor Bache, for the Wilmington Bar. One of these passed the Senate, and became a law of the land. The other failed to pass the Senate, although Messrs. Badger and Mangum were both of that body, and neither of them overburdened with *constitutional scruples.*

But let us see how the truth of his assertions accords with his knowledge of facts.

General Dockery heard me, on the floor of Congress, declare, that as long as the revenue of the United States was derived from duties on imports, it was obligatory on Congress to remove such obstructions from Harbors as obstructed importations. He was present, and voted with me, as a reference to the Journal will show. This should have satisfied him, as it proves to the country that my connection with the Democratic party was no obstacle to the success of any plan to improve the Cape Fear Harbor.

But, exclusive of this record, which should have restrained Gen. Dockery from making any such false charges against me, a slight inquiry among his friends in Wilmington would have informed him, that the only vote of mine, which my late opponent, in my last canvass for Congress, disapproved and condemned, was in favor of improvement of Rivers; yet General Dockery did cordially and warmly support Mr. Leake, as did most of his Whig friends. If I mistake not, he received 140 Whig votes in the town of Wilmington where this fact was notorious.

Yet, as Gen. Dockery is pleased to hold me as a *useless representative*, on account of my connection with the Democratic party, I shall be excused in referring to some matters, wherein he may be saddled with the same charge, and with far more justice.

During the last Congress there were several bills introduced, proposing to suspend the time of payment of duties on Railroad iron. But two passed—one for the relief of the Wilmington & Raleigh, the other the Wilmington & Manchester Railroads. The Stockholders of both of these Companies, have in a complimentary manner acknowledged my instrumentality in passing these laws.

Why did not similar acts pass in favor of the Central Railroad and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, both of whose applications were warmly pressed? The reason was that the leaven of the old Tariff party had not worked out, and controlled Congress. This party was fearful that the passage of this bill would endanger their hide-bound, ante-diluvian policy.

How did General Dockery vote on these questions? Was he for us, or against us? We find from the Journal that he voted to lay these bills on the table, which is equivalent to rejection.

It will be borne in mind that the General Assembly of North Carolina instructed her members to use their best exertions to obtain the desired relief for these Roads. Yet, shackled by the strong ties of party, he votes, with his tariff friends, not only in opposition to the interests of the State, but against the instructions of the Legislature.

I have written the above in haste, and only in vindication of myself; and I will add, in conclusion, that office does not so *glisten* in my eyes as to cause me to desire its possession, when constitutional scruples or party affiliations may render me disqualified for usefulness to a people who have so often honored me with their confidence. WM. S. ASHE.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT WAKEFIELD.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Little River District, held at Wakefield, on the 6th inst., A. P. Hopkins was called to the Chair and F. H. Perry appointed Secretary.

On motion, the Chairman appointed a Committee of three to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, consisting of Wm. B. Fowler, J. C. Marriott, and Calvin Jones; which committee, after a short retirement, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the Convention to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the Third Monday of this month, for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates to represent Wake county in the next State Legislature of North Carolina, and we hereby pledge our hearty support to the nominees of said Convention.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the Platform adopted by the late State Convention, which convened in Raleigh, on the 19th of April.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the nomination of that noble, able and patriotic Democrat, Thomas Bragg, as our standard bearer in the next Gubernatorial campaign of North Carolina, and that we will exert ourselves, as all true Democrats will do, to secure his election.

Resolved, That we authorize the Chairman of this meeting to appoint twelve delegates to represent the Democracy of this District in the County Convention.

Resolved, That we request the Candidates for the Legislature not to treat to spirituous liquors in the ensuing campaign.

Under the 4th resolution the Chairman appointed the following delegates, viz.: Raiford Chamblee, B. T. Strickland, Joseph Hopkins, Benjamin Marriott, P. P. Pace, A. R. Perry, Wm. B. Fowler, Calvin Jones, Joseph Fowler, Esq., J. C. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, and Jas. Bunn.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the editor of the North Carolina Standard, and also the Metropolitan, for publication.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

A. P. HOPKINS, *Chm'n.*

F. H. PERRY, *Sec.*

STRYCHNINE. The Columbus, Ohio, Democrat says that distillers employ strychnine in the manufacture of whiskey. It is a recent discovery that this deadly drug increases the yield of whiskey per bushel of corn. In some places the poison is used to such an extent that hogs die in great numbers from drinking the still slop. And we may add that it is known that this deadly poison is used in other liquors besides whiskey. A few months ago, some 'pure cognac brandy' was analyzed in Washington, and was found to contain strychnine.

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT. We learn that the mail train, upward bound, on Wednesday 26th ult., and due at Rocky Mount at 8 P. M., came in contact a few miles below that place, with a lumber train. The engineer and fireman jumped from the mail engine before the collision, by which their lives were undoubtedly saved, as the smokestack fell backward over the house, carrying every thing before it. No person was seriously injured—the damage sustained in the breaking of an engine and cars is not yet estimated. It is fortunate that the result was not more serious. *Tarboro' Southerner.*

SHOCKING CATRASTOPHE. We are pained to learn Mr. Samuel Hooper (son of Woodliff Hooper, Esq.) was thrown from his horse one night last week, returning home from Yanceyville, and killed. He was a most estimable young man, beloved by all who knew him, and his numerous friends will deeply deplore the sad intelligence of his untimely death. *Milton Chronicle.*

NORTH CAROLINA COPPER. We learn that by one boat, last week, there were shipped from this place 35 tons of copper ore, from the mines in Guilford county. *Fay. Observer.*

NORTH CAROLINA GEMS. We were shown yesterday a very brilliant *Opal*, found in Burke county in this State, recently, and cut by a jeweller of New York. It was of an oval form, about a half inch long and a quarter broad, and was pronounced by those capable of judging, a superior specimen of this beautiful stone. Its excellence could easily be attested by comparing it with other specimens in the store where it was temporarily placed. With this opal was a specimen of *Topaz*, likewise found in Burke; a handsome specimen, but not remarkable for superior beauty.

We learn that the Garnet has also been found in Burke county, although we have not seen a specimen. *Wil. Herald.*

DISASTER. We learn that the ship J. W. Garmary, Capt. Spraight, from Liverpool bound to Baltimore, with a full cargo of railroad iron, Crockery Ware, Dry Goods, &c., and eleven passengers, went ashore on Currituck beach on Friday last, and will probably prove a total wreck. We regret to learn, also, that the mate in attempting to return on board the ship after having gone on shore was drowned All the rest saved. *Dem. Pioneer.*

HALIFAX SUPERIOR COURT. The Spring Term of this Court was held in Halifax, last week. His Honor, Judge Caldwell, presided with his usual dignity and ability. M. W. Ransom, Esq., prosecuted for the State. There was only one important criminal case, that of Sylvester Mayho a free negro charged with the murder of Bob Roberts. The evidence against him was complete it seemed, and fully established the crime of murder. Messrs. D. A. Barnes and B. F. Simmons, appearing as counsel for the prisoner, left no stone unturned for the defence and managed the case with all the means of success it could possibly afford. Their efforts before the Jury were good, and would have ensured success but for the amount of strong testimony arrayed against their cause. The Judge passed sentence of death on the prisoner to take place on the 5th day of June, 1854.

The land suit of Purnell and Daniel, was taken up and carried on two days and a half, when owing to some cause, the Judge, on Friday, dismissed the further prosecution of it. And the Court afterwards adjourned. *Halifax Republican.*

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS. Counterfeit $20 notes on the Bank of Georgetown, S. C., are in circulation. They are well executed and calculated to deceive the unwary. *Wil. Journal.*

CRAVEN SUPERIOR COURT. The Spring Term of the Superior Court for this county, was in Session the past week, his Honor Judge Ellis, presiding.

There was, as we learn, no business of much importance before the Court, except the case, removed from Lenoir, of the State against Richard Waters for murder of Blaney Allen. In consequence of the large number of witnesses to be examined, the trial consumed two days, and the case was finally submitted to the Jury on Thursday night between 8 and 9 o'clock. The Jury, after remaining out until about 5 o'clock yesterday evening, rendered a verdict of manslaughter, *Newbern News.*

ACCIDENT. on Friday night last, as the freight train on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, was coming down, a negro, a fireman, by the name of Ben, fell from the car, and was instantly killed, his head being literally crushed to pieces. An inquest was held on Saturday last, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered. *Wil. Herald.*

HURRA FOR BUNCOMBE. A lady in this neighborhood gave birth on Sunday morning last to *three* daughters! Two of them are living, and "doing well." Let Nebraska, Kansas and Washington come in! They will be populated. *Asheville News.*

HIGH PRICES FOR HOGS. Mr. Thos. W. Epes, proprietor of Powell's Hotel, sold a litter of 9 pigs, six weeks old, a few days since, for the sum of $80, and a shoat, 10 months old, for $50, purchased by Col. N. M. Long, of North Carolina. This is of the same family of hogs which took the premium at the late Agricultural Fair, and are unsurpassed by any in this section of Virginia. Farmers wishing a superior breed of hogs would do well to call on Mr. E. at once. *Pet. Democrat.*

BREAKING GROUND ON THE RAILROAD. On Monday evening last the formal ceremony of breaking ground on the Western Railroad took place. A large party of gentlemen were present to witness the scene. At the request of the President of the Company, Capt. James A. J. Bradford turned the sod first, accompanying the operation with a few remarks. Others followed in the pleasant performance, among them Col. Cameron of the Argus, who made some apt allusions to internal improvements. The company was then invited to partake of some refreshments provided for the occasion, which gave rise to an unusual flow of wit and good humor. The evening passed off delightfully. *Fayetteville Carolinian.*

ACCIDENT. We learn that an individual by the name of Jas. Kelly, in the employ of Mr. O. G. Parsley, on his Cape Fear Mill premises, on last Saturday evening, had his hand so shattered by the bursting of a musket which he was discharging, as to render amputation necessary. *Wilmington Herald.*

STORM. We were visited by a severe storm on Thursday evening, which tore off the tin roof of Mr. Belo's store and dwelling—also the roof of Mr. Frie's store. A number of trees and fences were prostrated. *Salem Press.*

NORTH CAROLINA WHEAT. The following extract from the New York Journal of Commerce, was handed in, and intended for our last issue, but inadvertently overlooked. It will be seen from the extract that Wheat from North Carolina stands "A No. 1," in the New York Market: *N. C. Whig.*

"A sample of wheat (about 300 bushels) was shown on 'Change to-bay, from the plantation of Mr. James C. Johnston, on the Roanoke, near Halifax, N. C., which attracted much attention, and was finally sold at $2 per bushel. This wheat is the first exhibited this season and is creditable not only to the producer but to the Old North State. The plantation from whence it came is in the region which has furnished the finest samples of white corn which have come to this market."

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE! The Jackson (Miss.) papers contain an account of a shocking case of suicide, committed at Brandon, on Saturday morning, 29th ult., by a young man named Jas. A. Donnell, who was employed as book-keeper in the House of Richardson, Lowry & Co., of that place. He went to the Railroad Depot, and, when the cars had started, deliberately laid his head on the track, and the cars passed over it, crushing his scull almost to atoms. The cause is supposed to have been mental derangement, caused by a severe attack of yellow fever last fall. His parents reside in North Carolina.

George McMillan Henry, said to be from North Carolina, was arrested on Saturday, for attempting to pass a counterfeit $50 bill of the Bank of Georgetown, S. C., at the clothing store of Mr. Wm. Matthieson, East Bay, on the previous evening. The bill was altered from a $5, by the figure 0 having been pasted thereon. Other bills, we understand, were found on him, but all were genuine. *Charleston Courier.*

NEW POST OFFICE. A new Post Office has been established at Hester's Store, (formerly McMurray's) in Person County, N. C., and Robert Hester, Esq., appointed Post Master.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN FRANKLIN.

According to a previous notice, a Convention of the Democrats of the County of Franklin was held in the town of Louisburg on Saturday, May 6th, 1854. On motion, Dr. Baker was called to the Chair, and Robt. G. Lewis appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the Convention, and, expressed a desire that the meeting to be; the nomination of candidates to represent them in the next Legislature of the State of North Carolina.

On motion, the list of the several Captain's Districts was called; and each one was represented by a large number of Delegates.

Mr. W. P. Solomon then entertained the Convention with some pertinent remarks on the importance of union and organization. After which, it was moved that the Convention adjourn over until 2 o'clock, P. M., and that during the adjournment the Delegates from each District get together and express their choice of some man as a candidate, and select a person from each District to give the vote of the District.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the Convention met according to adjournment. It was then moved that the vote be taken by Districts and ballot, and that the Convention submit to a majority of the Districts; Whereupon, James Collins was unanimously nominated in the Senate; and William K. Martin in the House of Commons.

The Convention was very largely and fully attended, and a spirit of uncommon unanimity and harmony existed amongst the Delegates of the Convention.

There were no resolutions prepared, as the Convention cordially adopted the platform of the late Democratic State Convention.

It was moved that the Secretary forward a concise statement of the proceedings of the Convention to the North Carolina Standard for publication.

It was then moved that the Convention adjourn *sine die.*

JAMES BAKER, *Chm'n.*

ROB'T. G. LEWIS, *Sec'y.*

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR: I have noticed a call in the Standard requesting the Democrats of Wake County to meet in Convention, during the sitting of May Court, for the purpose of bringing out suitable candidates to represent us in the approaching Legislature. In union there is strength; and the place suggested of holding a County Convention is the first and most sure step of harmonizing.

Permit me, Sir, to introduce to the Democratic party of Wake a gentleman well known as an unflinching Democrat, and of reliable strength. Col. CANADY LOWE, an able and effective supporter of our party, who has faced political excitement, and beat down all opposition in his struggles for the advancement of political truth, is the man whose claims upon the party should be considered. Bring him out, and you will find his strength and popularity fully realized at the ballot-box in August.

A DEMOCRAT.

April 28th, 1854.

Late from California.

NEW YORK, May 9.

The steamships George Law and Star of the West, arrived last night with nearly three millions of gold.

Capt Walker has evacuated lower California, his expedition proving entirely unsuccessful.

Political affairs in Bolivia and Peru still remain unsettled.

The news from California possesses but little interest.

NEW YORK, May 9.

A fire occurred in Forsyth street to-day which destroyed thirty houses before it was arrested, mostly dwellings. The loss is very great.

NEW YORK, May 9.

By advices received here we learn that Santa Anna has blockaded Acapulco, and at last accounts was bombarding the town.

Baltimore Markets—May 9.

FLOUR. Sales of twelve hundred barrels of Flour were made to-day at $3 37 a $3 50 per bbl.

Corn is selling at 75 cents.

SELLING AT COST!

READY MADE CLOTHING. The subscribers, having determined to quit Ready Made Clothing, offer the remainder of their Spring and Summer Stock at 10 per cent above cost.

Blue, Black and Brown Cloth Coats,
Brown, Grass and Fancy Linen do.,
Black Alpaca and Broadcloth do.,
Black Doeskin and Fancy Cassimere Pants,
Fancy and Plain Linen Pants,
Fancy Cottonade and Anion Pants,
Black Satin and Fancy Silk Vests,
Buff, White and Fancy Marseilles Vests,
Shirts, Collars, &c., &c.

The above goods are of the latest styles, and well made. Call and buy cheap. EVANS & COOKE.

ALSO, on hand a good assortment of Spring and Summer Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c., which will be sold cheap. EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, May 10. 50—

ICE CREAM!!—THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Raleigh, and the Ladies in particular, that he is now ready to furnish them with ICE CREAM—having opened a large Saloon expressly for the Ladies, and one also for Gentlemen, he hopes, by strict attention and also by giving them something palatable, that he will receive a liberal share of their patronage.

ANTONIO PIZZINI,
3 doors below Messrs. Tucker & Bro.

N. B.—Persons wishing to get ICE CREAM, by the gallon, will please give notice the day before they wish it. A. P.

CREAM WANTED!—PERSONS HAVING FRESH CREAM for sale will please call at
ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
Confectionary Store.

Raleigh, May 10, 1854. 51—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA: MARTIN COUNTY COURT, April Term, 1854.—ABNER S. COBURN, EX'R., against ARNOLD WHITFIELD et. al. Contested will of Ellen Coburn. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hansel Coburn, one of the next of kin of the said Ellen Coburn, is not a resident of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said Hansel Coburn to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Williamston, on the Second Monday in July next, and witness proceedings, or the case will be heard exparte as to him and determined accordingly.

L. JOHNSON, Cl'k.

May 3, 1854. [Price Ad. $5 00.] 50—6w.

WAKE COUNTY MEETING.—A PUBLIC Meeting of the citizens of Wake county, will be held at the Town Hall, in Raleigh, on Thursday of May Court, inst., at 12 o'clock. The object of the Meeting is to take steps for the suppression of the pernicious custom of treating with Alcoholic drinks by candidates for public stations; and also take into consideration such other matters as may be deemed expedient in sustaining and advancing the cause of the Temperance Reform. The public generally is invited to attend.

May 2. 50—

A YOUNG MAN WHO TAKES HIS DEGREE AT Chapel Hill in June, desires A SITUATION as TEACHER, if sufficient inducement be offered. A private school is preferable. Testimonials are to be satisfactory. Refer to Gov. Swain, the Faculty, or to W. J. Bingham, Oaks, Orange. Offers should be made immediately, addressed to M. NOEL, Chapel Hill, Box 16.

May 10, 1854. 50—3t.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1854.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.
T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
December 19, 1853. 10—1yw.

JUST TO HAND.—5,000 PALMETTA, LANDRES Cigars, the choicest brand in the market.
5,000 Manzilla, El Sal, La Constancia,
10,000 assorted brands,
500 sup. Orinoco chewing Tobacco,
600 ass'd Smoking Tobacco.
Come and try us, and we feel confident we will give full satisfaction. F. MAHLER & CO.
January 30, 1854. 22—

STEAM ENGINE AND CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE!—The subscriber having made other arrangements now offers for sale a No. 1, twenty-four horse-power, STEAM ENGINE and SAW MILL, which he warrants to be inferior to no Engine of the same capacity. As the Engine and Saw Mill have been fully tested, he deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer persons wishing to purchase to Messrs. Silas Burns, Albert Johnson, or any other competent Machinist.
THEO. H. SNOW.
Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1853. 13—tf.

WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852. OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
34—

ROBINSON & CO'S SHOES.—KID AND MOrocco High cut Walking Shoes.
Kid and Morocco High cut Slippers.
Ladies' Winter Gaiters.
Childrens Goat Bootees.
Misses' " "
Ladies' " "
For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

LAW NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING REMOVED TO RALEIGH respectfully offers his services ,to all persons having business in the Supreme Court, or in the County and Superior Courts of Wake and adjoining Counties, as an ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR.
☞ Office, Fayetteville Street, near Yarbrough's.
EDWARD CANTWELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1854. 19—6m.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book, containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.
For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS. PERSONS ON THE Pension Roll at Fayetteville will have their business attended to promptly by making the undersigned their Agent to collect the same.
Claims for Pension and Bounty Land, for services in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican and all the Indian Wars, prosecuted promptly.
Highest cash price paid for Land Warrants, for a Northern Company.
JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 8, 1853 100—3m.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars,
" " " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "
JAMES KcKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

CHEAP BOOTS!—CHEAP BOOTS!!—GENtlemen we wish to inform you that we have now on hand an over large stock of Calfskin, Dress and Water-Proof Boots of every variety. Indeed our stock of this kind of goods is entirely too large, and as we do not intend to let it remain on hand until another season, we shall hurry them off at some price, so that great bargains may be expected, say at $3,50c; $3,00 and $2,50 a pair.
Gentlemen, we shall sell them cheap, and you all know that when we say cheap we mean cheap.
The above Boots are suitable for dress and business purposes, and will be sold at prices from $2 50 up.
Bring along the CASH and the Boots will be yours.
Come quick or you will be too late for the bargains now selling at the Ladies' Saloon, Norfolk, Va.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
May 20th, 1853. 6—

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—Geology of the Globe, by Edward Hitchcock, D. D., LL. D.; A Treatise on Metallurgy, comprising Mining and General and Particular Metallurgical operations, with a description of Charcoal, Oak and Anthracite Furnaces, Blast Machines, Hot Blast Forge Hammers, Rolling Mills, &c., &c., by Frederic Overman; The Book of Nature, by Frederic Schoedler, Ph. D., and Henry Medlock, F. C. S.; Principles of Geology, by Sir Charles Lyell; A Manual of Elementary Geology, or the Ancient Changes of the earth and its inhabitants, as illustrated by Geological Monuments, by Sir Charles Lyell.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Dec. 16th, 1853. 9—

GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, FOR 1854. The Subscriber has just received his supply of Garden, Grass and Field Seeds, for the growth of 1854, of every variety. Gardeners and others are requested to make an early call, in order to get whatever kinds they may want. All Seeds warranted to be *fresh and genuine*.
P. F. PESCUD.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing those powerful which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; Wheat Threshers, wheat Drills to seed Sow ers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, Bounty Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, cauldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.
Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by
A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazzaar,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

1854. SPRING SUPPLIES OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., would call the attention of every Merchant in Virginia and North Carolina to their *Wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes*, offered for sale at reasonable prices, on a credit of 6 months, at their Large New Store, No. 37, Main Street. The stock consists in part as follows, viz:
10,000 pair Men's Kip Brogans, various qualities,
8,000 " Gent's Calf and fine Wax Leather Bootees,
2,000 " Men's split Brogans,
1,000 " Gent's Calf Oxford ties,
3,000 " " Fancy Gaiters, Patent Leather Shoes and other fashionable style of Dress Sho s,
2,500 " Men's fine Oalf Boots, long legs.—Also Kip Boots, all qoalities,
3,000 " Women's peg Buskins, different kinds,
1,000 " " sewed " Calf and Goat Skin, prime,
15,000 " Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Lind Shoes, and other Fancy styles of Ladies' Shoes,
10,000 " Women's cheap Morocco Shoes, various kinds,
4,000 " Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,
3,000 " Boys and Youths Bootees, &c.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., have just added $100,000 worth of Boots and Shoes to their Spring stock—it will be found very complete, and they hope every Merchant will call and examine ther stock.
Terms—6 months credit.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Norfolk, Feb. 7, 1853. 24—

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.
Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.
Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.
Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.
A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.
The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.
The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.
The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

JW. PRICE, OF SMITHFIELD, JOHNSTON, Co. N. C. would announce to the citizens of Smithfield and vicinity that he has purchased the stand of Col. D. McPherson, where he purposes to establish a WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY STORE, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of Family Groceries, cheaper and of better quality than ever before offered in this community. Please give me a call as I flatter myself I can give satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage.
AUCTION.—I shall offer for sale at public auction at my old stand my entire stock of Dry Goods, Queensware, and Hardware. My Dry Goods consist of Plain and Figured Delains, Ginghams, Prints of every style and quality, white and Red Flannell, also a beautiful assortment of Dress Silks. Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Kentucky Jeans, and an assortment of Ready Made Clothing, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Boots, Shoes of every grade, also, my assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, which is unsurpssed by any in the State Truly a rare chance for good bargains. Attend the sale. I shall auction merchandise every day and evening during Court week and every Saturday after Court week until the entire stock is disposed of.
February 18, 1854. —27

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!
STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased before the recent advance in prices.
Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confidont we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market*.
N. B. Oaders promptly Attended to.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.
Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.
HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

GIFT BOOKS FOR 1854, IN RICH AND ELEgant Bindings.—The Lily of the Valley; The Remember Me; The Gift of Friendship; The Gift of Love; Heroines of Shakespeare; The Floral Keepsake; The Golden Gift; The Leaflets of Memory; The Gems of Beauty, a Literary Gift for 1854, Edited by Miss Emily Percival.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, December 24th, 1853. 11—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh.*—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Establishments,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,	of Raleigh.	John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings,		Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams,		J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose,		F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner,		Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting,		W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby,		H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,		John B. Barrett, Milton,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,		A. T. Summy, Asheville.
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,		
James Sloan, Greensboro',		

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.
J. G. B. Roulhac, *President,*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President,*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer,*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary,*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney,*
J. Hersman, *General Agent,*
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } *Executive Committee.*
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.
The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.
At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:
JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,	Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown.
Dr. J. A. Mebane,	William A. Wright, Wilmington.
C. P. Mendenhall,	
Wm. S. Rankin,	Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina F. College.
Rev. C. F. Deems,	
James M. Garrett,	John I. Shaver, Salisbury.
Jed. H. Lindsay,	
W. J. McConnell, Greensborough.	John H. Cook, Fayetteville.
E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough.	J. J. Biggs, Raleigh.
W. P. Moore, Newbern.	Robert E. Troy, Lumberton.
H. H. Burwell, Henderson.	Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
J. L. Bridgers. Tarborough.	
Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh, Agent.	PETER ADAMS, Secretary.
William H. Cumming, General Agent.	

December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.
The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

MORE DESIRABLE THAN EVER!!
JUST RECEIVED AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE, the largest and most elegant assortment of new and fashionable Music that has yet been offered. Call and examine.
ALSO FOR THE LADIES. This day received a very extensive assortment of Perfumery, comprising extracts for the Handkerchief, for the Toilet, for the Hands, for the Teeth, for the Hair.
FOR THE GENTLEMEN. The Beard. There also, may be found the inimitable and delectable Upper Ten Extract.
The best assortment of STRINGS to be found in the State. Prices reduced.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Accordeons, Violins, Banjos, Tamborines. Now opening at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

CARAWAN'S TRIAL.—TRIAL OF THE REV. Geo. W. Carawan for the murder of Clement H. Lassiter before the Superior Court of Law of Beaufort County, N. C., Fall Term, 1853, together with a sketch of the murderer's life and the tragical termination of the trial—his attempt, in presence of the Court, to shoot one of the counsel who appeared against him on the trial, and then killing himself; also the arguments of the counsel, with seven engravings. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1854. 22—

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARriage Manufacturer. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.
All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.
Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 26, 1852 81—tf.

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

WORKMEN WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to employ a Painter and Trimmer on Carriages; also two wood workmen—a Body-Maker and Wheelwright. The best wages and constant employment will be given. Address the subscriber at Pittsborough, Chatham, N. C. WM. D. KIRKSEY.
January 14, 1854. 18—tf.

LOST.—ONE PROMISSORY NOTE, made Payable by R. D. ATKINSON & PHARAOH RICHARDSON to E. P. STEVENS, for Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and dated 12th of November, 1853. All persons are hereby forbid to trade for said Note, and the said Atkinson & Richardson are hereby forwarned from paying said Note to any person save myself.
B. R. HINNANT.
Smithfield, Jan. 7, 1853.
16—tf.

EATON'S FORM BOOK.—A BOOK OF PRACtical Forms, with Explanatory notes and references to authorities; intended as a manuel to the practising lawyer in the State of North Carolina, by Wm. Eaton, Jr.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Feb. 11, 1853 26—

JUVENILE BOOKS.—THE BOYHOOD OF GREAT men. Adventures in fairy-land, by Stoddard.
Mr. Rutherford's Children, by the author of the Wide-Wide World, Dollars and cents, &c.
Æsop in rhyme, or old friends in a new dress.
The Little Drummer.—Tip-top, or a noble aim.
Sparing to Spend, by T. S. Arthur,
Tanglewood Tales, by Hawthorne. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
December 12, 1853. 9—

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES!—AS we intend leaving for New York on the 15th February for the purpose of superintending the getting up of our Spring and Summer Clothing, we will sell the remainder of our HEAVY WINTER GOODS at greatly reduced prices for cash.
E. L. HARDING.
January 16, 1854. 18—

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.
Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!
This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.
☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.
Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.
It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.
Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.
Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.
The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,	$400
10 " " " "	485
12 " " " "	525
14 " " " "	585
15 " " " "	615
16 " " " "	650
20 " " " "	695
25 " " " "	750
30 " " " "	850
35 " " " "	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Fall Trade, 1853.
P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Cigars, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.
Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.
☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

KEEP A LOOK OUT!—When you see EVANS & COOKE, over the door walk in. No. 29 Cheap place, under the Sky Light, one door above every body. There are so many advertising as being next door to Messrs. Evans & Cooke, we wish you to *look out.*
We have received our entire supply of Goods, consisting of every article kept in a first rate Southern Retail and Wholesale House, and feel confident it would prove to be the interest of all who wish to save in purchases to give our stock an examination before buying. Harding will be at Home in a very few days bringing with him what's nice.
EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, March 17, 1850. 25—

JUST ARRIVED AT F. MAHLER'S & CO.
8 doz. Buffaloetongues—a fine article,
200 " Smoked Beef,
200 " Superior Gochen Cheese,
30 boxes Layer and Bunch Raisins, in halfs, quarters and eights,
20 do. Currants, Lemons, Figs, Brandy Peaches, Pickles,
10 Packages Brown Stout, and Scotch Ale,
1 tierce new Rice, superior Vinegar—&c., &c.
☞ Call and see.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854. 22—

RELIGIOUS WORKS.—THE DOCTRINE OF the Holy Eucharist, by Robert Isaac Wilberforce, A. M.
Pilate and Herod, a tale illustrative of the early history of the Church of England, in the province of Maryland, by Rev. Harvey Stanley.
Twenty-five Village Sermons, by Charles Kingsley, Jr.
History of the Apostolic Church, by Philip Schaff.
Genius and Faith, by W. G. Scott.
Life and Lectures of Father Gavazzi. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
December 12, 1853. 9—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

DRESS GOODS.—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambries,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Groe DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Berages DeLaines.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1852. 34—

SUPERIOR GREEN TEA.
Superior Black Tea.
Gunney and Hemp Bagging.
Bale Rope and Twine. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

FOR SALE.—I offer my house and lot in Chapel Hill for sale, the lot contains 4 acres, the house is a new brick building, the body of which is two story, with four Rooms, 40 by 19 feet with an Ell of 30 feet by 15 with two Rooms, and is of one story, a good well of water and other out houses, is on the street directly west of the College and is a very desirable situation. Terms accommodating. E. HUNT.
Chapel Hill, Feb. 22nd, 1854. 26—tlstJ.pd.

Office N. C. R. R. Co.,
March 24, 1854.

NOTICE.—I WILL BE IN RALEIGH 4th AND 5th April, being Tuesday and Wednesday of Superior Court, when Stockholders in this Company can have an opportunity of paying their instalments.
CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Sec'y and Treasurer.
[Register copy.] 38—

PAINT'S, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of Paints, Oils and Varnishes, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commesurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

OSAGE ORANGE.—The Hedge Plant of America, The Osage Orange, has more than met the most sanguine expectations of its friends; and so far as regards the great object in view, a good and beautiful fence, adaptation to our climate, variety of soil, hardiness, easy propagation, and cheapness, it is all that can be desired. A supply of the seed, and a Treatise on the cultivation of the plant, may be had of P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—WE HAVE JUST received from the "Union India Rubber Company," an invoice of India Rubber Goods, consisting of
Officer Coats, Fea Jackets,
Sack " Walking & Riding Leggins,
White " Saddle Bags, &c.
which will be sold at Manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 20, 1854. E. L. HARDING & Co.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Government of the United States.

Franklin Pierce,	President.
William L. Marcy,	of New-York, Secretary of State,
James Guthrie,	of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,
Jefferson Davis,	of Mississippi, Secretary of War,
James C. Dobb